ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

Fair; east to south winds.

IS

It a fact that you are contemplating

MARRIAGE

If you are indulging in the blissful dreams that follow an engagement you will want a Dress Suit and

"Fitting" supply of the customary sub-clothing that goes with it. To prevent your wedding journey from being a

FAILURE

Call at the WHEN and we will advise you, confidentially and honestly, just what kind of an outfit you will need. And, unless you have been married two or three times, you may not be familiar with all of the requirements of newly married gentleman. More than that, the WHEN will sell you at bed-rock prices.

HUNDREDS ARE

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

WAGON WHEAT

Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS.

BRYAN "SAT DOWN" ON

Cleveland's Policy Indorsed by

Democrats of Nebraska.

The Orator of the House and His Finan-

cial Heresies Repudiated-Door-

keeper Who Wanted Beer.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 4.-The Democratic

State convention was called to order at

2:30 this afternoon by Euclid Martin, chair-

man of the State central committee, with

nearly every one of the 521 delegates pres-

ent. The convention was called, ostensi-

bly, to nominate a candidate for Justice of

the Supreme Court and candidates for re-

gents of the State University, but this fea-

ture of the business was lost sight of in the

pitched battle between the administration

and the anti-administration Democrats. This

had been brewing for several weeks. Last

year when the delegates to Chicago were

chosen Mr. Bryan sought to commit them

to free coinage, but was voted down. The

same thing was tried in the State nom-

inating convention, with the same result,

but since then the Bryan idea has gained

some in force, and it was thought it would

make a great showing against the Presi-

dent at to-day's convention. Mr. Bryan was

on hand to conduct his fight in person.

Secretary Morton, who has represented the President in the present difficulty so far,

had delegated the management of affairs

The ball was started at the very outset. Mr. Martin introduced T. J. Mahoney as temporary chairman. Mr. Bryan nomi-

nated Judge Ong. He said the other side

would not give the silver men any show in

committees, and that Judge Ong would not

consent to any gag law. The vote was 300

to 106 against Bryan. A fierce fight soon

ensued among the Douglass county (Omaha)

delegation, a revolt, headed by Congress-

man Gallagher, who was Cleveland's post-

egation to vote for the administration.

This was over a proposition to place Mr.

Bryan on the resolutions committee. The

Mr. Bryan was refused the proposed com-

pliment. A recess was then taken. For

some reason not yet known the conven-tion was not called to order at 8 o'clock,

tremendous crowd in the hall, and it made

itself manifest by every conceivable man-ner of noise. When an attempt was made

to introduce Mr. Bryan for a speech he

was howled down by the crowded galleries.

Chairman Mahoney was on the stage and refused to call the convention to

order. Two hours more of this sort

of thing was indulged in. One feature was

the attempt by a doorkeeper to shut out

some distinguished Democrats who sought

entrance to the stage. He demanded money

to buy beer before unlocking the door. On

being refused he produced a revolver and snapped it in the face of Dr. Dunn, of Lin-

coln. The weapon did not explode and the

man was quickly overpowered and sent to the station house, where he gave the name

of Miller. At 9:40, order was restored and

The majority report of the resolutions com-

mittee indorsed the administration in every

particular, especially pronouncing for the

minority report, prepared by Mr. Bryan, was the same with the exception of the

financial plank. A prolonged debate en-

sued on the report, culminating in the adoption of the majority report.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 4.-Everything

is in readiness for the Democratic State

convention which will assemble here to-

morrow. It is generally conceded 'hat

Judge Maynard will be nominated to suc-

ceed himself on the Court of Appeals

bench. The anti-snappers will bitterly op-pose the election of Maynard should he be nominated. Hugh Duffy and Win. B.

Kirk are making a hot race for the non.i-

nation of Treasurer, George B. McClel-

lan, Samuel J. Tilden, jr., and Thomas B.

Benedict are the candidates for Secretary

of State, with the chances very much in

favor of the first named. The two latter

held to be in doubt.

was settling up.

offices, it is asserted, are the only cnes

More News from Abroad.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.-The Cologne Gazette

declares that the United States government

has asked a syndicate of Paris bankers to

take ten million three-per-cent. bonds on

which they are to advance a certain sum

of money. The bankers consented on the

condition that they should have the right

to sell the bonds at a price mutually agreed

upon. There was no question of a new

Circulation Per Capita.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-According to a treasury statement which has been issued

by Secretary Carlisle, the total amount of

money in circulation in the United States

Oct. 1 was \$1,701,939,918. The average cir-

culation per capita, estimating the population at 67,306,000, is, therefore, \$25.29. The

net increase in circulation during Septem-

ber was \$21,377,247, the greatest item of in-

Ohio Lawyer Missing.

prominent attorney of Plymouth, this coun-

ty, is missing. He is accused of leaving his

creditors in the lurch to the extent of \$45,-

000. Part of the amount is borrowed money

and the balance is due estates which he

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels

Results from imperfect digestion. The cause

lies in the torpidity of the liver, and the

cure is take Simmons Liver Regulator to

aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and

aluggish liver and to regulate the bowels.

NORWALK, O., Oct. 4.-J. W. Bell, a

crease being gold coin, viz., \$14,829,741.

loan, and the negotiations still continue.

repeal of the Sherman silver bill. The

convention proceeded to business.

as ordered at adjournment. There was a

kickers were beaten back into time, and

to Chairman Martin, of the State commit-

CURES IN 15 MINUTES

And unqualifiedly indorse it as the best and only Perfect Headache Cure.

SOLD BY F. WILL PANTZER,

OPEN ALL NIGHT. BATES HOUSE DRUG STORE. 54 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Sent by mail upon receipt of price. 50 cents a box, 5 boxes \$2.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE

Only Line Landing Passengers on the Grounds.

DAILY EXCURSIONS CHICAGO and RETURN,

\$4.50 Round Trip \$4.50

GOOD TO RETURN FOR TEN DAYS.

All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. & TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, No. *1 | No. *17 | No. 3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind'polis 11.20am 11.55am 4.45pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago. 5.15pm 5.45pm 10.50pm 6.55am 7.30am

RETURNING. | No.*18| No. 8 | No.*10 | No. *12 | No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8,30am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. Ind'polis 2,40pm 7.10pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 91eaves Indianapolisat 7:10 s.m., for Lafayette and Chicago.

DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LCCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 4. LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining-chair cars.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

CHICAGO

Tuesday, Oct. 10. Only for the

ROUND TRIP Good going on all trains of Oct. 10. Good return. ing on all trains for ten days. or tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices. No. 1 East Washington st., 36 Jackson place, Massa-chusetts avenue and the Union Station, *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

EXCURSION

CINCINNAT

C., H. & D. R. R

National Encampment Union Veteran Legion Tickets good going on any regular train of Oct. 10 and 11, and will be good to return until Oct. 14, in-

C., H. & D. R. R. Is the OFFICIAL LINE for INDIANAPOLIS ENCAMPMENT, No. 80. Trains leave Indianapolis *2:30 a. m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a. m., †10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:02 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City Ticket Offices corner Illinois street and Ken

THE MORNING TRAIN

tucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Ken Station.

H. J. RHEIN.

General Agent.

LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS

MONON

7:00-a. m.-7:00

AND ARRIVES Pullman parlor car attached. Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Offices—25 South Illinois street, Union Sta-

tion and Massachusetts avenue.

852 West Washington Street.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chape and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

WAGON WHEAT 60c ACME MILLING COMPANY.

Twelve Hundred Persons Engulfed by Sunday's Tidal Wave.

Bayon Cook, and Grand Cheniere and Other Islands Almost Depopulated in the Twinkling of an Eye.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT NIGHT

Houses Demolished in an Instant by the Storm-Tossed Sea,

And Their Occupants Either Mangled by the Falling Walls or Swept to Death in the Water.

SAD STORIES BY SURVIVORS

Graphic Description of the Havoc by One Who Climbed a Tree.

Scores of Corpses Buried in Trenches in the Sand-A Scene of Ruin Near Mobile, Ala.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.-Never in the history of the gulf States has there been such a disaster as befell the islands of the Mississippi delta on Sunday night and Monday morning. Villages and towns have been obliterated and their inhabitants engulfed by a huge tidal wave. Grand and Cheneire islands were the worst sufferers. It is variously estimated that from two hundred to five hundred people perished on Bayou Cook and in that section of the country. The deaths at other points, all the way from Bayou Cook to Grand island and Cheniere will swell the total to more than 1,200, according to the best information now obtainable. At Grand Bayou not

less than twenty-six perished.

Destitution reigns in the stricken district, and the few stragglers who have found their way to points in communication with the city tell the tales of distress. The Picayune, this morning, at 3 o'clock, sent a relief boat to the stricken district. It will take a day and a half to reach there, as the route is through tortuous bayous and lakes. The following was received from the vessel this evening: "Between eight hundred and nine hundred lives were lost by the storm, which struck the district at o'clock Sunday evening. It was a south wind changing to east, and increased in velocity Half an hour later it changed to northnorthwest, and from this quarter it blew till 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday. It then calmed down for a short time. Captain Terrebonne, aided by several residents of the island, proceeded to help the unfortunates. He succeeded in saving sixty persons, all of whom he placed in house on the island. When he saw a house about to drift he and his companions dragged the inmates from it. Twelve or master four years ago, being started against the unit rule, which bound the delof Clement Bousgard. Between four hundred and five hundred persons, according to a rough estimate, have been saved out of a population of 1,300. The distress existing there is terrible. Those rescued have lost everything but life. They are sorely in need of water, food and clothing. One hundred and fifty dead bodies were found vesterday and buried. One hundred and fifty luggers have gone to the bottom, together with their seins. The number of skiffs that capsized and sunk cannot be counted. The damage at Point a la Hache will exceed \$300,000."

Over Two Thousand Perished.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.-The Republic's special from New Orleans, summarizing the results of the gulf storm, is as follows: Over two thousand killed and nearly \$5,000,000 of property annihilated is the record of the great gulf storm in Louisiana. There has never been anything approximating it since the country was settled. More than half the population in the region over which the hurricane swept is dead. Everything is wrecked, and not a house is left standing, while the survivors are left in the most destitute condition, without food or even clothing, for most of them were sleeping in their beds when their homes were crushed by the wind or waves. There have been several similar disasters on the coast. At Lost island, where 286 people lost their lives, and at Johnston's bayou the loss num-220 six years ago, but Monday's disaster far surpassed these in horror. The weak and injured were all killed, and in the settlements where the storm was worst not a child survived, and very few women. The survivors are the young men in the vigor of manhood. Not one of them but has a terrible story to tell; not one but is badly bruised and injured. They escaped mainly on rafts or logs, floating for twenty to ninety hours in the water, with the wind at 115 miles an hour. The deaths so far as reported and which are confirmed aggregate over two thousand. At the time of the storm 120 fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing. Not a word has been heard from them or their occupants. Along the Mis-

caused wholly by drowning. FRIGHTFUL SCENES.

sippi the less of life was to some extent

dne to falling buildings. In the bay it was

Stories Told by Survivors of the Tidal Wave and Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The stories
told by survivors and others are heart
NEW orleans, or a teacher. She was well known in this city, and was highly esteemed at the island. How Miss Douglass lost her life no one seems to know, but she must have had a terrible experience. On Monday morning her body was found among the wreckage.

rending, and show that the loss of lives has been enormous. Matthew Ertezez and Dominick Mirgovich, two sailors, were rescued by a lugger. The story they tell of the disaster at Grand Isle is horrifying in the extreme. They went almost wild in giving a description of their terrible experlence and cried bitterly. The sea was raging all day, they said, and towards night had increased to an alarming degree. About 10 o'clock at night it had shifted to the west. The men were watching the storm from the west end of the island. Far out at sea, as the flashes of lightning would vividly illuminate the darkness, could be seen a mammoth wave traveling with awful rapidity towards the island. It was accompanied by a thundrous noise. On came the terrible thing, growing larger each moment. The island was in the stillness of slumber, and not a single human being could be seen anywhere. These men, being too frightened to go to their homes, remained in their boat during the terrible night. Horrified, they watched the tidal wave approach the island until, like a flash of lightning, it struck. Then all was darkness, and the island, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with water. The next flash found the two fishermen far off to the north of the island. Looking about, they could see nothing but a sheet of water, the island having totally disappeared. Mr. Matthew Schurb, of Gouldsboro, just

opposite the city, was one of the survivors of the Cheniere Carminada calamity. He arrived this morning on the schooner Good Mother, and brought with him a harrowing tale of his experience and of the loss of life at Cheniere. Mr. Schurb went to the island about four weeks ago with Mr. George Thompson and a negro bricklayer named Louis Roberts for the purpose of constructing a schoolhouse. He engaged large family, not less than twenty-five in all. The house was a rude affair of boards, but it had withstood many gales. and the occupants of it felt reasonably safe from storms. It turned out to be the death place of probably twenty-five people. Mr. Schurb, on Sunday night, had an experience severe enough to turn a man's hair gray, and when he reached the city this morning he showed the results of the peril he had been through. He was almost naked; what clothes he had on were torn to shreds. His face was bruised and he had not yet recovered from the excitement he had undergone and the frightful scenes of death he had witnessed. Mr. Schurb estimates that the loss of life will reach eight hundred to one thousand. When he left Cheniere island yesterday he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about three hundred, while the land was covered

with corpses. A NIGHT ON A TREE. As the wind increased in severity the houses began to go to pieces. The wind picked the roofs off as though they had been shaved from the rafters with a huge carving knife. Then the buildings began to rock violently, and one by one they were tern to pieces, crashing down upon and killing their occupants, and then rapidly drifting away with the terrible current that was sweeping across the land. The shrieks and groans of the unfortunate people was heartrending as they were buried

in the ruins of their fragile homes. Mr. Schurb, Mr. Thompson and a negro bricklayer were in the house mentioned above. Fully twenty-five people were huddled together and terror-stricken at the mighty agony of the elements. Suddenly there was a fearful crash of timbers, and the roof caved in, burying nearly every one of the party, only Mr. Schurb and the negro bricklayer escaping. Mr. Schurb clung to floating debris, until he saw a light twinkling in a house not far away. He went to the house, and was admitted. There were several people in it. Mr. Schurb had hardly entered, however, when the structure went to pieces, and out of those who were in the house only Mr. Schurb, a woman and a child escaped. Mr. Schurb succeeded in getting the woman and child to a tree, and there the party stayed antil 4 o'clock in the morning, when the wind began to abate. The negro managed to reach the pole to which the fishing smacks are usually tied, and clung to it during the whole of the awful night, finally being rescued.

drowned.

He says the night was harrowing. The wind howled, cabins crashed and the shricks and groans of the wounded and dying made one's blood curdle. While he remained in the tree three waves washed over him that were mountain high, but he and the woman and child clung tenaciously to the limbs for support and saved themselves from being washed away. The wind was highest about midnight and continued for a couple of hours. Then it began to abate in severity until 4 o'clock, when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze. While the wind was highest, the rain fell in torrents, and beat with the force of hallstones on the faces of the unfortunates who clung to trees, posts and other debris. When the wind died out the waves began to decrease in size and the water that had swept over the land commenced to run back again into the gulf. When daylight broke the picture of desolation was awful. Only here and there stood a house. Everywhere there were merely foundations to mark where homes stood. Trees lay prostrate upon the ground. Timber was lodged in piles in indiscriminate confusion, where it had been thrust by the mighty rush of waters. Ruined chimneys suggested stories of stricken hearths. Furniture, bedding, clething, stoves, kitchen utensils and household goods of all kinds were floating in promiscuous confusion. And here, there and everywhere were the ghastly faces of corpses turned upward to the skies, now bright and beautiful, and bearing no trace of the awful perils of the night. Upon many of the dead were still evidences of the terrible agonies they had suffered be-fore the end came. Some had lost their lives in the wreck of their homes and some had been drowned after escaping from the shells which could not shelter them from the blasts of the frightful gale. Many of the women and children had lived through the night, but, mortally wounded and with nothing to quench their thirst and no medical assistance at hand, had given up the struggle. There were broken arms and broken legs, bruised and battered bodies.

and faces mashed out of all human form. Many a pile of debris was the temporary grave of a family. THE GOOD PRIEST SAVED. The good priest who looked after the spiritual welfare of the islanders was among those saved, but he likewise had an awful experience. The little church was a frame structure, and had stood for several years. A simple wooden cross adorned its top. A pretty little thatched cottage nestled by the side of the sacred edifice. When the hurricane struck the island it swept the church out of existence and lifted the cottage from its foundations and dumped it into the water. The priest and his housekeeper escaped with their lives. The fate of Dr. Frey and his family is unknown, but Mr. Schurb says they were missing when he left, and that probably the entire family have perished. Miss An-nie Douglass, of New Orleans, had been engaged at Cheniere in the capacity of a

She was quite dead, and her remains were buried near where she had met her sud-

As stated before, the picture was a terrible one on Monday. There were scores of bodies lying around and already beginning to show signs of decomposition. Under the signs of decomposition. der the circumstances, for the safety of the rest of the colony, it became necessary to take prompt steps to bury those who had lost their lives. There were still many people who were alive and ablebodied, and they were immediately organized for the work of duty and charity. There was no time to build coffins. If there had been time there were no tools with which to construct them, no boards that could be nailed together no recentacles for the nailed together, no receptacles for the bodies lying everywhere. So the living merely hunted up shovels and commenced the task of digging trenches for the remains. Up to 12 o'clock Mr. Schurb assisted in the grewsome task, and during that time he participated in the interment that time he participated in the interment of no less than fifty men, women and chil-dren. Into one grave Mr. Schurb assisted in placing not less than six people. There was little time for the ceremonies usual upon the burial of a human being.

Mr. Schurb says a gentleman from New York is among those lost. He had gone to Cheniere for his health and occupied a house peen that is reliable.

house near that in which Mr. Schurb slept. During the height of the storm Mr. Schurb heard him crying piteously for help. But no succor was near, and the man per-ished. Mr. Schurb related many instances where whole families perished. It will never be accurately known just how many lives were lost in the storm. The mighty waves swept with such irresistible force over the land and at such a great depth that it is probable that many bodies and perhaps many who are still living were carried into the marshes. The population of Cheniere was about fourteen hundred. Mr. Schurb thinks that one thousand of these have been lost, though his calculation may be somewhat overdrawn. No thought has been given to the monetary damage. Unless steps are immediately taken to organize relief companies it is likely that many will perish from starvation and thirst. The wind and waves destroyed all the pro-visions upon Cheniere island and swept away all the cisterns of the residents. The result is that fresh water is so scarce that it is not sufficient to relieve the thirst of those who are now without anything to eat and scarcely anything to wear, and less as was Robinson Crusoe on his lonely island. Mr. Schurb was one of a party of thirteen that came to the city on the Good Mother traversing the Company canal route. Each one of them had a thrilling story to relate. On their way up they had no water to drink. Fortunately they saved several pieces of ice, with which they

LOSS AT BAYOU COOK. There is to-day only sadness in the news from Bayou Cook and the various settlements that are tributary thereto. There has been a frightful loss of life throughout that section. There will never be any means of correctly estimating the exact loss which humanity has suffered. Many of the bodies have been carried into the marshes and will never be found The country is a scene of wreck and devastation. An arriving passenger, this morning said that not fewer than eighty-seven dead bodies were seen along the route. He said he had witnessed harrowing scenes throughout the Bayou Cook country, and the news received is to the effect that the distress is appalling. The trains that arrived this morning brought many of the Bayou Cook survivors to of the Bayou Cook survivolatived the city, many of them wretchedly attired and their faces bearing the marks of fearful suffering. There were men and women and children in the party, and they were met at the depot by fellow-countrymen and brought to the city, where they received kind attention. The population on Bayou Cook consisted of nearly all men-Italians and Australians. There were few, if any, negroes in the settlement. Tony Negovitch came direct from Bayou Cook. He said that during the height of the storm he saw his wife swept by him, appealing piteously for help. He was unable to extend her a helping hand, and she perished. He witnessed scores of people drown about him, men and women whom he had known all his life. Many of them did not drown, but were dashed against their houses, and their lives were crushed out. Others perished in the destruction of their homes. Negovitch's cabin was splintered, and he was thrown into the water and tossed about by wind and wave, but he clung to a plank until picked up by a friendly tug. He is authority for the statement that eighty-seven bodies have been found. One of the saddest sights witnessed by a party of survivors was the bodies of three women lashed to a plank and being buffetted about by the waves. They were floating in Grand lake, which is the entrance to Grand Isle. A log was floating between the bodies, and on that appeared to be that of a body of a boy. It is learned that on Rosario and Linion islands the loss of life has been considerable. It seems to be pretty well understood that the old fort on Grand Terre has been considerably damaged, but the lighthouse, which is on a neck of the same island, is still standing. It is difficult to establish the correctness of the report that there has been great loss of life on Grand Isle. The houses on Grand Isle are built on a ridge that runs through the middle of the island, and as many of Mr. Thompson, who lived at Harvey's canal, was lost sight of, and he was probably rectly from there. Mr. Schurb is certain that not less than nine hundred to a thousand persons perished in this awful cyclone and tidal wave.

them are sheltered by the trees it is difficult to calculate from the water what the result of the storm there has been. There are only about two hundred residents on the islands, and no one has yet arrived di-Several boats have already left the city stocked with hundreds of loaves of bread and other provisions for the sufferers at Cheniere, Grand Isle and Bayou Cook. As soon as the news reached the city that the people were suffernig for lack of water relief parties were made up to carry barrels on the colored Republican vote, of fresh water to the survivors. As many as may desire will be brought to the city by the boats that have been sent down to the scene of the disaster. It is quite possible that many will take advantage of the opportunity to return to town. It is learned here to-night that Shell Beach was visited by the storm, and that twelve or thirteen persons lost their lives. small island, St. Malo, just off Shell Beach, is also reported to have been swept by the tidal wave. It had a population of twenty-five souls, and so far as is known

none was left to relate the story of the Ex-Congressman Dudley Coleman and party succeeded in reaching the city from Woreland, one of the Mississippi sound resorts, where they have been penned up for several days, owing to the washouts on the Louisville & Nashville road. Mr. Coleman says that two schooners owned by Pochevant & Favre had been lost, and that the crews of each, numbering alto-gether ten, lost their lives. These are the only fatalities that are known to have occurred on the Mississippi sound. The railroad company has chartered a tug to bring all belated passengers to the city. Along Bayou Senet there are many Chinamen engaged in the occupation of drying shrimp. They were within the track of the storm, and many of them have probably perished. The steamer Comet, running between Buras river and Port Eads, under the command of Capt. H. L. Lang, had a lively experience. Captain Lang told a reporter that during the night of the storm a man named Casey, who was stationed at the end of the jetties, had been washed overboard and drowned. Far off to the westward of Buras could be indistinctly seen the mast of a three-masted schooner. During the awful night the vessel dragged her anchors from Grand Pass, and went ashore on the shoals of Adams bay. She had her flag at half mast, a distress signal, and seemed in a dilapidated condition, but the people were too busy looking at their losses to give her any assistance. Early in the morning, when the Grand Isle railway hands were clearing the debris from the tracks just above Buras they found the body of a little white girl in a fence corner. It was horribly torn on the barb wires. Clinging to the child were two others, evidently its sisters. All three were in rags, almost naked, and all were terribly cut and bruised. An Italian recognized them as children he had seen at Oyster bayou, but did not know whose children they were. Perhaps one of the most thrilling experiences of the storm was told by a woman who drifted ashore lashed to a log. She, her husband and two children had taken refuge on board a schooner anchored outside of Bayou Cook, and intended to ride out 'the gale. When the wind came from the west, followed by a mammoth wave, the husband and two children were washed overboard, and the lugger's mast, snapping off at its foot, drifted away. The frantic woman jumped on the floating timber and in some way lashed herself to it. All night she drifted through Adams and other bayous, and when daylight came she was picked up by the lugger Venus. She was naked and terribly bruised.

RUIN NEAR MOBILE.

Additional Details of the Damage Inflicted Along the Bay.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 4.-The tale of the storm has not been half told. Not only daily, but hourly, reports reach here of additional disasters, and with it come the sad tidings of more lives sacrificed upon the altar of the storm king. From Baldwin county, which skirts the eastern shore of

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAY, 5 CENTS.

Making Desperate Efforts to Pull the Little Mayor Through.

Tightening Up the Combination of Those Who Thrive Upon the Vice and Weakness of the City.

MORE OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUD

Republican Precinct Meetings All Over Town Last Night.

Cadi Hissed at Fountain Square-Policemen in Politics-Election Sheriffs' Certificates.

"Bill" Tron, the Sullivan boss, feebly

denies that he is keeping his gambling

house wide open, but it was running on Sunday, and several young men lost money in the place. All the smaller crap games, that is, those which derive their patronage from workingmen, are running and the reports of losses are beginning to come in. The Democratic committee has put up money for several men who have lost money in the dives, and, becoming desperate, threaten to make a general howl. Sim Coy's game has been closed so that the proprietors and cappers might get out and hustle. The games over the Drum saloon on the Circle are still in full blast and the craps dives on South West street are still extorting money from the poor families in that part of the city. Very few of the houses that closed when Tron had his "presentiment" remain closed. T. Pinkerton Taggart ran out of money last Saturday night, so lavish has the boodling been this campaign by the Democratic committee, and another blackmail was levied on the gamblers and saloon keepers by Polster and his gang. This last levy has been unusually heavy one. the Democratic situation is desperate. A committee of the gamblers' trust has been making the rounds of a number of prominent livery stables, soliciting funds and votes. The livery men are told that their night business will be practically ruined if the gambling houses are not allowed to remain open, and that they will surely be closed if Denny is elected Mayor. In all cases where a man refuses to vote for Sullivan the gamblers make a strenuous effort to have him vote for Buskirk, because they realize that even if Denny is elected and Buskirk continues on the bench, the demagogue Cadi can protect them in a measure when the police bring the gamblers into his court. The gamblers go in groups when they hear of a changeable man who has announced that he will vote for Denny. They try the bulldozing scheme first, offering to bet on Sullivan at any odds. If this does not succeed they threaten to boycott the changeable man's business. Said a prominent

down-town restaurant man yesterday: "I was approached by several of the gamblers to-day, and they told me it was to my interest to vote for Sullivan and Buskirk in order that the wide-open gambling houses might continue. The reason they assigned was that the houses kept men down town late and made them patronize the restaurants for midnight lunches, also that the gamblers were good 'spenders' in restaurants. They wanted me to be sure to have my colored cook and several of the waiters vote the Democratic ticket, offering to put up any money that might be necessary to get my help to vote right. I told that gang that I would close up my restaurant before I would truckle to any crowd such as they are. I intended to vote for Sullivan, but I will think about the matter a little bit now. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, although under no circumstances would I vote for such a disgraceful official as Buskirk."

Some of the gamblers have gone to colored men and offered them places in the tion if they would vote for Sullivan, Several negroes who run crap games up on the canal bank and on Indiana avenue have been put in the employ of the Democratic committee to attempt to break in

REPUBLICAN GATHERINGS.

Meeting in Every Precinct-Denny Talks Straight from the Shoulder. The time has now come when the active work of the Republican city committee is beginning to assume tangible shape, and the outlook for Republican victory at the polls on next Tuesday is highly flattering. The committee started into the work with the view that perfect organization of forces in every precinct in the city was necessary, and the first step in this line was the decision to hold precinct primaries and elect precinct committeemen, thus bringing home the responsibility for the outcome to a greater number of persons. The next step was the perfecting of a plan of campaign which should require active work from each of the committeemen, and the plan of campaign which has been adopted was conceived with this point in view. There have been frequent meetings of the general city committee, and they have all been well attended; in fact, there has never been more than half a dozen absent from any one of these meetings. The meeting committee was held a few days ago, and at that time arrangements were made for the distribution of the block pol books. The distribution was made last night, the poll books having been placed in the hands of the precinct committeemen. Meetings were called in the various precincts to get these books into the hands of their custodians. In every precinct these meetings were largely attended, and in a number of instances, after the business for which they had been called was transacted, the metings were turned into a sort of love feast, and speeches made by those present. In some instances several precincts consolidated. This was the case in precincts 62, 63, 64 and 104. They held a joint meeting at George Burton's cooper shop, which was attended by about one hundred and fifty voters from these precincts. Speeches were made by several prominent Republicans present, among them Mr. Denny. His speech was emphatic and to the point. He repeated what he has said on all former occasions upon the question of public improvements, and said that were he elected the public improvements would be carried on just as rapidly as was conducive to the public good. He also spoke of a phase of the campaign which his opponent never touches in his speeches. He said that the assertion that it was impossible to close the gambling rooms if it was desired to ciese them was sheer nonsense. The Mayor could close every known gambling room in the city within twenty-four hours if he desired to do so, and if he did not do it the people were justified in believing that it was because he did not wish them closed. The organization which has been effected by the Republican committee means that on election day there will be over one thousand Republicans serving without compensation, actively engaged in getting out the

vote. This is exclusive of those employed as challengers, poll book holders, etc. With this number of men, whose duty it is to see that every Republican in the city shall cast a ballot on next Tuesday, the committee is confident of victory. THAT SCHEME OF FRAUD.

Democratic Consternation at Its Exposure-More Evidence. The Journal was the recipient of many slanderous remarks from Democrats re-